

**"DORTMUND"**  
PILSENER BEER  
Gaining in popularity, for exports  
pronounce it excellent.  
\$16.50 per Case of 6 Dozen Pints  
  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE ONLY GENUINE  
**TANSAN**  
IS BOTTLED BY  
J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

No. 14,160 號十捌百壹千肆萬壹第 日肆拾月七年庚十二緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5<sup>th</sup> 1903. 陸拜福 號伍月玖年零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

## RAINIER BEER

THE FINEST BEER BREWED  
IN AMERICA."

Per Case of 6 Doz. PINTS \$16.50  
Per Case of 4 Doz. QUARTS

SOLE IMPORTERS—

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [a184]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S  
PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN  
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY  
Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies  
Apply to  
SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a46]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.20 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.20 p.m. to 1.10 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.10 p.m. to 2.10 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.10 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 8 p.m. 3.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 4 hours.  
SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. [a103]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.  
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.85 per bag ex Factory.  
SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [a160]

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM  
We are Sole Agents for the following—  
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CESTUUE, and  
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American  
Machines in the Market, always on view and  
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-  
HAND MACHINES of various makes,  
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.  
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS,  
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC  
TIRES AND BALL BEARINGS throughout.  
Everything in the trade always kept in  
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in  
all branches of the business. Re-manelling a  
specialty. MOKIRDY & CO.  
43 & 34, Queen's Road East.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from  
the Military Authorities that the  
GUN PRACTICE at a target which was  
to be held on the 2nd INSTANT, from Stone-  
cutters' Island, has been postponed, owing to  
bad weather, till the 10th INSTANT, or, if the  
weather is not favourable on that day, till the  
18th INSTANT.

Practice will commence at about 7 A.M., and  
end at about 9 A.M., if the range is clear.

By Command,  
F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [a244]

CAUTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.  
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting  
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

PRICE OF 12-BORE CAUTRIDGES—

Loaded with Wt Powder  
Powderly, and 1 oz. of Shot

Primrose Cases ... \$6.25 \$6.00

Pegramold Cases ... 6.50 6.00

Ejector Brass Cases 7.50 9.25

Apply to—

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.

Gunnakers.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July 1902. [a191]

## THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LTD.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND  
KOWLOON.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND  
NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.

ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGKOMH;  
OR  
SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.  
[a426]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPIERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$23.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

\$21 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavor.  
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$23.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

DOURO PORT,

\$15.00 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

IMPERIAL BRANDY

\$12.00 PER CASE.

AMOROSO SHERRY,

\$20 PER DOZ.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE "PALL MAIL,"

\$21 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY,

\$17.00 PER DOZ.

11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—

D.O.M.,

\$11.00 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.

\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## REDUCED AND REVISED

### PRICE LISTS

NOW READY ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [a34]

## A MOMENT'S REFLECTION

WILL SOON CONVINCE YOU AS TO WHICH IS THE BETTER COURSE TO PURSUE, TO LET A SEEMINGLY SMALL AILMENT DEVELOP INTO A SERIOUS TROUBLE, OR EXPEND A SMALL SUM TO RIGHT THE SMALL AILMENT. YOU ARE FEELING WORN AND OUT OF GEAR, OR YOUR BLOOD IS IMPOVERISHED, THEN WE SAY TAKE

## TONINE.

IT REMOVES ALL UNWHOLEsome ACCUMULATIONS WHICH CAUSE TROUBLE AND RESTORES THE SYSTEM TO ITS FORMER HEALTHY VIGOROUS CONDITION.

WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

## NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY

AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSSSEN & CO. [a176]

## W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Francesca, by Seawell ... \$1.75

Lonely Woman, by Choseland ... 1.75

Reprouble Silver, by Dover ... 1.75

Things about our Neighbourhood, by ... 1.75

Dowie ... 1.75

Dues and Charges on Shipping in Foreign ... 1.75

Ports, by Urquhart; 10th Edition ... 2.50

All the World's Fighting Ships, 1903, by ... 2.50

Jane ... 1.75

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, by ... 1.75

Brewer ... 9.00

Trantwain's Civil Engineers' Pocket-Book; ... 1.75

18th Edition ... 1.75

Bergen's Seamanship; 13th Edition ... 2.50

My Service in the Colonies, by Des ... 1.75

Vaux; 2 Vols. ... 1.75

Taylor's Cold Storage ... 1.75

The Fairy Bedmaker, by Rows ... 1.75

Hugh Brotherton, by Home ... 1.75

Victoria; Queen and Governor, by ... 1.75

Crawford ... 1.75

The Mishief of a Glove, by Des ... 1.75

Crespiigny ... 1.75

NEW STOCK.

PHOTOGRAVURES.

LEATHER-BOUND NOTE BOOKS.

POCKET NOTE BOOKS.

LADIES' CHATELAINE BAGS AND

PURSES.

SANDOW'S OWN DEVELOPERS.

SANDOW'S GRIP DUMBBELLS.

SCORING BLOCK & CO.

DOMINOES. DAUGHTERS.

CHESS. CARD-GAMES.

LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

in Large Variety. [a33]

## COTTAM & CO. FIRST-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

BOX CALF  
MEN'S GLACE KID, AND  
YELLOW CALF

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

[a86]

## JUST RECEIVED

BEST YORK HAM PRIME SMOKED YORK HAM

FINEST IRISH STREAKY BACON

GENUINE WESTPHALIAN HAM

GERMAN CERVELAT SAUSAGE

APPLY TO G. GIRault

[a40]

## REDUCTION OF PRICES

IN PERFECT RATIO TO RISE OF EXCHANGE!

\*NO. 2 BULL'S EYE KODAK ONLY \$19.

## INTIMATION



WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

FOR THE SUMMER.

PRICKLY  
HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations, which has stood the test of fifty years. It cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

## RINGWORM

## REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silverware, jewellery, and clothing it is without equal.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

[3]

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for China.  
Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.H.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On the 25th August, at Yokohama, Japan, the wife of F. DANCKWERTS, of a daughter.

*The Daily Press.*HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEVEREUX ROAD ST.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1903

AFFAIRS in the Balkans appear to be in a more hopeless state of confusion than ever. No doubt it will be hoped that King EDWARD's visit to Vienna may have its effect in helping to bring about a pacification, but we must confess to failing to see what in particular can be expected from it. Great Britain's influence in the Balkans has been reduced to its minimum now, while at Constantinople it cannot have increased of late years. Our approval of the policy of Austria-Hungary is not likely to gratify Russia much, either. If the King, as it has been stated that he will, goes on to Berlin to meet the Kaiser, possibly the discussion which he has had with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH may lead to an understanding with Germany also with regard to the Balkans. A solidarity of opinion between Britain, Germany, and Austria-Hungary might certainly improve the international position. But among the Balkan peoples themselves affairs seem to grow worse rather than better. Prince FERDINAND, it is true, is reported to be on his way back to Sofia, while no fresh troubles are mentioned at Belgrade. But no confidence can be put in any news coming from the capitals of either Serbia or Bulgaria. In Macedonia we are told that the insurrection has been proclaimed in fresh districts near the Bulgarian frontier, and the Sultan instead of putting affairs in the hands of a capable man directs them himself from Yildiz Kiosk—a hopeless policy, as may easily be imagined. It may not be out of place here, in order to give an idea of the state of affairs

in Macedonia, to quote from some observations made in June and July by one who is certainly not prejudiced in favour of the Turks, Mr. G. F. Abbott, special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. This writer gives instances of the absolute terrorisation of the Bulgarian *komitadjis* or committees, the so-called insurgents among the inhabitants of Macedonia. The latter are partly Christian, Orthodox and Schismatic, and partly Mohammedan. The insurgents are Schismatic Christians, and at their hands their Orthodox co-religionists suffer more than do the Mohammedans or than they do at the hands of the latter. After detailing examples, Mr. Abbott says:—"The villagers who refuse to co-operate with the bands, or who, after having been compelled to simulate obedience, shake off the yoke, are treated as 'traitors'—traitors to a cause which they have never willingly espoused. The persecution of this class of people is now more systematic than ever. From Florina I have received confirmation of a rumour that had reached me some time ago, to the effect that the local committees all over the country have orders to draw up lists of all persons who act against the revolutionary plans, that they may be exterminated without delay." Plentiful examples are adduced of the murder of peaceful villagers by the *komitadjis*. Side by side with this ruthless terrorism goes on a regular assassination of Mohammedans, which the latter are not slow to resent and revenge. In certain districts, Mr. Abbott says, the Mohammedan peasants are in the habit of killing as many Bulgarians as they conveniently can in return for every one of their own co-religionists. He goes on to tell a story of mutual assassination on a large scale, when a party of 120 soldiers made a halt near a village and two stragglers among them were attacked by Bulgarians, one being killed and the other wounded. The Bulgarians took the soldiers' arms and went off to join a band in the neighbourhood. The rest of the soldiers, enraged at their comrades' mishap, entered the village, carried off twenty of the inhabitants bound, and slaughtered ten or fifteen others before leaving the village. It is by such methods that the struggle has been conducted hitherto. Regular fighting is avoided by the insurgents, while the troops have orders not to chase the bands. Meanwhile the Bulgarians have been disappearing from their homes in large numbers and joining the insurgents. Mr. Abbott continues:—"The situation is beyond question critical. It is generally felt by both Turks and Christians that a war would be a welcome relief from the present state of uncertainty and insecurity; but diplomacy may decree otherwise. The one thing certain is that 'real peace will not be restored.' The most recent events appear to confirm these statements. Mr. Abbott indeed says that it is an open secret in Macedonia that the very Powers who profess to be most anxious to preserve peace are those who encourage the revolutionary party in its attitude of defiance. What hope therefore can be entertained of a peaceful settlement?"

No cases of plague were notified as having occurred during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday.

We are requested to call attention to a notice from 21 firms appearing in another column announcing a reduction in prices as long as the dollar remains at or above £s. 9d.

The Civil Service Cricket Club were to have begun practice yesterday and to have had a match to-day, but the unpropitious weather interfered with their arrangements.

We regret to hear that since Captain and Mrs. Arbutnot have gone to Japan on their way home to England, to which they meant to travel via Siberia, Captain Arbutnot has been rather seriously ill.

According to a Tokyo despatch in the *Mitsubishi*, the North German Lloyd steamer *Kaufbeuren*, which left here on Wednesday last on the homeward voyage, has been sold to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for three million marks. On enquiry at the offices of Molchers & Co., the agents of the German mail line, yesterday, we were informed that the report is incorrect.

According to a Peking despatch quoted by the *N.C. Daily News*, it is proposed by those at the head of the Central Government to amalgamate the Head Office of the State Department of Railways and Mines with the proposed Ministry of Commerce, at the head of which is Prince Tseu Chen, Prince Ching's son. The desire for economy is said to be the origin of the above proposal.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:

March..... "Marmon"..... Astley  
Butz Acto. "Le Lettre de Manon"..... Gillet  
Selection..... "The Shop Girl"..... Ivan Caryl  
Song..... "Liebeslied Carol"..... Kay  
Selection..... "A Chinese Honey-moon"..... Talbot  
Waltz..... "Amoureuse"..... Berger  
Characteristic Piece "A Dervish Chorus"..... Sebal  
"God Save the King."

The U.S. transport *Sunbeam* sailed for Manila yesterday, her overhaul by the Dock Co. having been finished.

It turns out that Mr. Watson, chief officer of the *ss. Yungting*, reported dead of cholera at Shanghai, is alive and doing well.

The Eastern Extension and Australasia Telegraph Company's steamer *Patriot* arrived on Thursday night from Singapore.

The Municipal Board of Manila are advertising for tenders for the construction of a river wall and the extension of the city sewer into deep water. Particulars will be found in another column.

The *N.C. Daily News* declares that to make such a man as Ching Kuan, the reformer-hunter, Tao-tai of Shanghai at the present conjuncture would be an insult to all foreigners there, and a grievous injury to native residents.

The Osaka authorities have decided not to charge any wharfage or harbour-dues to vessels arriving at Oseka's new harbour for the time being, as they are anxious to advertise the advantages of the port as much as possible.

Japan has begun to ship pianos and organs to London, where they can be sold about 30 per cent. cheaper than those of any other country, it is said. The wires, celluloid, and flannel used in their manufacture have to be imported to Japan, but the wood is native, like the labour employed. This must be causing a small revolution in the cheap piano trade.

M. Lessar, in his negotiations with Prince Ching at Peking over the "evacuation" of Manchuria, is said to have been insistent upon one point especially, that, granting an open door for Manchuria, China must promise not to sanction to any Foreign Power any special settlement as in the Treaty ports. Prince Ching is said to have given his unqualified consent to this demand. It is characteristic of Prince Ching to give his unqualified consent.

A Tokyo despatch to the *Asahi* states that negotiations for a Russo-Japanese convention have been opened by Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to Ft. Petersburg. Mr. Ushida, Japanese Minister to Peking, assisting him. The negotiations have made good progress. Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after being received in audience by the Emperor of Japan, sent a long message by wire to the Ministers to St. Petersburg and Peking.

Last Sunday a cricket match, usually one of the last of the season, was played at Shanghai between two teams representing England and Australia. The sides were as follows:—England: W. J. Tyack, R. C. Farbridge, J. I. Drummond, E. O. Cumming, V. G. Perfect, V. H. Lanigan, W. H. Jackson, J. Taylor, J. B. Walsh, and two others. Australia: D. McAlister, H. W. Wolfenden, C. G. Clegg, T. R. Reid, W. A. Crombie, A. E. Parker, E. H. Lynch, J. Lynch, A. Levy, H. G. Mawaring, and W. J. Turnbull. Australia won by 84 to 76.

The question of whether the teak in the Mekong valley can possibly be exploited, is once more being discussed in Saigon. A writer in the *Opinion*, who appears to speak with authority, comes to the conclusion that the teak trade on the Mekong has no future. Small capitalists may be able to do fairly well with great prudence. But there is no hope of any development in the present state of the river, and there is no ground for supposing that the Mekong will become less capricious, less dangerous, or more practicable in a future that is not entirely dim and distant.

According to the latest reports from the scene of the wreck, says the *N.C. Daily News* of the 1st inst., there seems to be little probability of saving either the stranded steamer *Splot* or her cargo. The engineer in charge, who left Shanghai on Saturday night and arrived at Amboi Rocks at daylight on Sunday, has sent a report to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, from which we gather that the vessel is full of water fore and aft. In the engine-room the flood is tidal. On Sunday the weather was too stormy to land any gear and there was every sign of the wind freshening. The after ballast-tank was pierced and the after hold was covered with water at flood tide, making work impossible.

The Chefoo Engineering and Mining Co.'s premises at Chefoo were burnt down in the early hours of the 17th ult. The *Chefoo Express* says:—"The cause of the fire is uncertain. The C. E. & M. Co. are to be condemned with for the heavy loss sustained but congratulated upon the prevention of what might have been." The building stood in an enclosed compound with the sea within a few feet of two sides of it, and in spite of the united efforts of all the fire engines of Chefoo and assistance from the harbour, the fire had to get out the building before it could be subdued. This shows only too plainly that the means available for the suppression of fires are quite inadequate to the demand in the case of a large fire breaking out. Luckily there were no women or children upon the premises; if there had been it is probable that the event would have been attended with several casualties, as ladders were obtainable to effect an entrance into the upper storeroom. This regrettable occurrence should prompt the General Purposes Committee to action re means for the better protection of life and property from the devastating element of fire. At present a walk around the settlement would convince anybody that in the event of a large fire breaking out, the saving of life and the salvage of valuable property would be largely dependent upon the assistance of volunteers, prompted by the emergency.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:

March..... "Marmon"..... Astley  
Butz Acto. "Le Lettre de Manon"..... Gillet  
Selection..... "The Shop Girl"..... Ivan Caryl  
Song..... "Liebeslied Carol"..... Kay  
Selection..... "A Chinese Honey-moon"..... Talbot  
Waltz..... "Amoureuse"..... Berger  
Characteristic Piece "A Dervish Chorus"..... Sebal  
"God Save the King."

The mileage of the different sections of the Federated Malay States Railways now open is as follows:—Perak 212 miles, and Selangor 126, giving a total of 339 miles.

Japan is evidently not going to wait long for the opening of Wija. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is already starting a line of steamers between that port and Chomulpo.

According to a Japanese newspaper correspondent, the troops now stationed at Port Arthur and Dairen number 84,000, while the warships there, including torpedo-boats, are 74 in all.

We have received from the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co. a copy of the well-illustrated annual number of the *Commercial Review*, published at Portland, Oregon, and giving views of the leading mills and other scenes.

Latest reports about the home-going of H.M.S. *Argonaut* name the sailing date as tomorrow, after the delivery of the French mail. Her boates have been inspected and repaired with a view to speed trials as far as Singapore, where she will stay a few days. In case of a break-down the *Argonaut* will return here, we are informed.

Although Mr. Justice Wise is down upon the Indian money-lenders who flourish on the misfortunes of their brother man, exorbitant rates of interest are still extorted by them. In a case at the Supreme Court yesterday in which an Indian sued on a promissory note it turned out that he had been drawing interest on the amount loaned at the rate of 120 per cent! His Lordship said that such a rate was very excessive and gave decree for the principal sum to be paid up in small monthly instalments.

## THE OPIUM FARM.

The Government has granted the lease of the Opium Farm to the present farmers at the rate of \$2,230,000 per annum. It will be remembered that the second offer, by a local firm, was \$1,970,000. On the opening of the tenders the latter were supposed to be the successful tenderers on the ground that the present farmers had not lodged the necessary guarantee of \$30,000, but, as it turned out, this guarantee had been actually lodged in the Treasury, though not attached to the tender; therefore, on consideration, the Governor in Council accepted the tender of the present farmers, Messrs. Yau Joo Chin and Seah Eng Kiat.

The letter from the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.), intimating the decision of the Government in the matter is to the following effect:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th Sept., 1903. Gentlemen,—With reference to your tender dated the 1st ultimo, offering the sum of \$185,000 per annum for the privileges known as the Opium Farm for three years from the 1st March inclusive, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept your tender. (2.) I am to invite your attention to the fourth paragraph of the Conditions of Tendering, which requires you to deposit with the Colonial Treasurer before the 1st January next approved security either in writing or title-deeds to the value of three months' rent of the farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted, and of the stipulations or agreements in respect thereof. (3.) I am further to request you to be good enough to attend at the Crown Solicitor's Office with a view to the necessary deed of grant being executed.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, F. H. May, Colonial Secretary.

## TRIAL TRIP OF THE "NIPPON MARU."

The Pacific liner *Nippon Maru*, commanded by Captain F. Greene, went on an official Government trial yesterday morning. At 6 a.m. the steamer left her buoy and proceeded out of the harbour through Green Island Pass to the south side of the Island, where a measured three-mile course has been specially marked out so that the steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha may comply with the requirements of the Japanese Government. After making a preliminary run, the steamer started on the special full-speed trials over the three-mile course. There was a strong easterly wind blowing, accompanied by heavy showers of rain which made the navigation in such close waters very unpleasant. The engines worked throughout the trials, which lasted five hours, with perfect smoothness, and steaming was very easy. On the six runs an average speed was attained of 17.6 knots and the maximum speed reached 19.2 knots. This result is a little better than that attained when the steamer was built five years ago, and all interested expressed themselves as highly pleased with such an excellent performance, which entitles the *Toyo Kisen Kaisha* to the same Government subsidy for the next five years as that received since the steamer started on the San Francisco run in December, 1898.

The Japanese Government was represented by Mr. T. Okochi and staff of assistants, while Mr. C. Shiba, Professor of Engineering, Imperial University, Tokyo, assisted by Mr. M. Hara, the Company's naval architect, was present on behalf of the owners. On completion of the trials the health of President S. Asano and continued success to the steamer were proposed by Captain F. Greene and Mr. Nowman Mumford, and replied to by Mr. K. Nakashima and Mr. C. Shiba. On the arrival of the *America Maru* and *Hongkong Maru*, both steamers will go through this severe steaming test, and it is worthy of note how accommodative the Japanese Government is in allowing the trials to take place here, instead of at Yokohama.

In connection with the affair, residents at the Peak were unable during a part of the evening to obtain public chairs, the owners of which went on strike in consequence. Inspector Robertson took them in hand and asked what their grievance was. "One of our foals has been shot by an European," they said, "and if we take European passengers we may be shot too." Inspector Robertson explained that the European had been arrested and that they were in no danger from other Europeans, and on receiving this assurance returned to their occupation.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "AMERICA" CUP.

NEW YORK, 3rd September.  
FINAL RACE—CUP REMAINS IN AMERICA.

The *Reliance* won the final race for the "America" Cup by between eight and ten minutes.

[By the courtesy of the Sperry Flour Company we are enabled to publish the above results, received by them yesterday morning. Ed. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.  
THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
The insurrection was proclaimed yesterday in various fresh districts of Macedonia adjoining the Bulgarian frontier.

Germany and Russia have urged the Sultan to adopt more energetic measures, but the Sultan persists in directing the operations in Macedonia from the palace.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
The American Minister refuses to accept the excuse that the Beirut affair was merely a casual shot fired during some wedding celebrations and is pressing for a settlement of various outstanding disputes which the despatch of the squadron is expected to accelerate.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
The third race for the "America" Cup has been again postponed.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
The Tsar will probably go to Vienna earlier than was expected, in order to confer with the Emperor Francis concerning Macedonia.

THE KING'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

LONDON, 2nd September.  
The enthusiasm in Vienna in connection with the King's visit is unabated, and the streets are constantly thronged with people waiting to see the King pass. Never in recent years has the visit of a foreign monarch caused such immense crowds and such cordiality.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THE PEAK.

GERMAN SHOOTER CHAIR-COOLIE.

A most extraordinary instance of the vagaries of the human mind in the direction of crime occurred at the Peak on Thursday, when a chair-coolie was shot in two places by a German who had neither motive nor provocation for the act. The German in question, a tall, fine-looking man, 29, who gave his name to the police as Curt Vincenz, described himself as a planter, was a resident at the Peak Hotel, and on Thursday evening hired a public chair and a couple of coolies to go to the flag-staff. Nothing unusual transpired on the way there, but on the return trip, half-way between Mountain Lodge and Bahar Lodge, Vincenz pulled a revolver out of his pocket and deliberately fired at the coolie in front. The bullet, it was subsequently discovered, struck the cross-bar



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.  
清華中國日本荷蘭輪船公司  
REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE FROM  
JAVA TO CHINA AND JAPAN,  
AND BACK.

THE HEAD AGENCY of the above  
Company has been OPENED at No. 3,  
DUDDELL STREET,  
R. BISSCHOP, General Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2507]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming AQUATIC  
SPORTS will be CLOSED on TUES-  
DAY, the 8TH INST., at 6 P.M.  
E. W. WHITE,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2511]

EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.  
NOTICE.

M. R. A. GOEKES' authority to SIGN our  
firm PER PROCTRATION CEASES  
from this date.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING  
COMPANY.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2505]

WANTED.

BY a Gentleman, BOARD and RESID-  
ENCE in English or French family.  
Reply to— J. E. M.,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2504]

NOTICE—FOR SALE.

SANTARY DUSIBINS of Approved  
Pattern. \$4.00 each.  
Apply to— SHAM IU,  
No. 11, Shin Hing Lane,  
off No. 103, Hollywood Road.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2506]

FOUR SALE.

EIGHT pieces of Beautifully HAND-  
CARVED JAPANESE FURNITURE,  
Consisting of—

One BED, One DRESSING TABLE,  
One FRENCH DRESSING TABLE;

One Large MIRROR;  
Four CHAIRS.

Inquire at the Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2510]

GOLF FOR EVERYBODY.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, 7TH  
SEPTEMBER, a series of Eight  
Fascinating Articles on the popular game of  
GOLF will run in these columns, on page 5  
Almost every phase of the game is touched  
upon, and the Articles will appeal to all our  
readers.

The first of the series will be entitled "THE  
PROGRESS OF GOLF," by Mrs. KENNARD  
(the popular novelist).

PROGRAMME.  
"Some Aspects of GOLF," by H. SETON-  
KARR, M.P. (Captain of the Wimbledon  
Golf Club).

"The Fortunes of War in CHAMPIONSHIP  
CONTESTS," by H. H. HILTON (Ex-  
Amateur Champion).

"Some GREAT GOLFERS," by JOHN KEER  
(the great northern authority on Golf),  
etc., etc., etc.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2508]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the  
above port TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at  
9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2503]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE  
ITALIANA.  
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery  
may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be  
taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the  
Godown and Godown Co. Ltd., within seven days after the  
vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will  
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and  
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the  
11th instant will be subject to rent.

CAROLBAY & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [24]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will  
be ready on Monday, and will contain—

Leading Articles—

H.E. the Governor's Appointment to  
Ceylon.

Admiral Alexieff's Position.

The "Supas" Case.

The Opening of Corea.

Plague Treatment at Kennedy Town.

Foochow's Trade in 1902.

H.E. the Governor's Appointment.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Plague Treatment at Kennedy Town

Hospital.

The "Empress of India's" Collision.

The Wreck of the "Spal."

Notes from the Botanic Gardens.

New Territory Notes.

Canal.

Pakhol.

Correspondence.

Hongkong Cotton W. & D. Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd.

Supreme Court.

Sporting Notes.

Boxing at the City Hall.

Aquatic Entertainment at the V.R.C.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in  
advance, postage, \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to  
advertisers sent; including postage 30 cents each,

\$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

TO RENT, early November, a FOUR- or  
FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, Kowloon  
preferred.

Address—

ALPHA,  
Box 428, Post Office.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2515]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING  
AND PUBLIC WORKS—OFFICE  
CITY ENG'G.—MANILA, P. I.

September 1, 1903.—Sealed proposals will be  
received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

OCTOBER 10, 1903, and then publicly  
opened for the following work:

The construction of one river wall approxi-  
mately one thousand (1,000) feet in length, with  
base eighteen (18) feet below mean low water,  
also extending city severs to deep water, in  
accordance with Act Numbered 639 of the  
Philippine Commission.

A bond of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00)  
signed by a fidelity insurance company, author-  
ized to give such bonds in these Islands, shall  
be deposited with every bid made, and no bid  
shall be received and considered unless such  
bond shall accompany it.

A surety company bond, signed by a fidelity  
insurance company, authorized to give such  
bonds in these Islands, for an amount equal to  
twenty per cent. (20%) of the estimated amount  
of the contract will be required of the success-  
ful bidder in each case, guaranteeing that the  
contract will be faithfully performed.

Work to begin within thirty (30) days after  
date of award of contract and completed in  
fifteen (15) months.

Specifications and blank forms of proposal  
may be obtained at the office of the City  
Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any and all  
bids.

By Order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2425]

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above  
Company will be held at the OFFICES of the  
General Managers, on MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at  
11 A.M., at 11 QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, Victoria,  
Hongkong, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to  
31st July, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th  
SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MOONEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2420]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING  
WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS  
will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL,  
MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at  
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement  
of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June,  
1903, with the Report of the Directors, and to  
discuss any matter that may be competently  
brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th  
SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

H. S. SHIGENAGA, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [182]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING  
WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above  
Company will be held at the OFFICES of the  
General Managers, on MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at  
11 A.M., at 11 QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, Victoria,  
Hongkong, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to  
31st July, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th  
SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2426]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING  
WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE following firms beg to announce  
that while Exchange remains at or  
above One Shilling and Ninepence, they will  
REDUCE their PRICES, dependent upon the  
Rates of Exchange when their respective stocks  
were purchased.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.,  
Musical Instrument Makers.

KUHN & KOMOR,  
Cloth Drapers, under Hongkong Hotel.

WM. POWELL, LTD., 28 and 36, Queen's  
General Drapers and Outfitters.

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS, Jewellers.

40, Queen's Road.

R. HAUGHTON, Military, Naval & Civil  
Taylor, 16, Queen's Road.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician.

H. PRICE & CO., Wine and Spirit  
Merchants, 12, Queen's Road.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., Wine Mer-  
chants, 3, Duddell Street.

FAIRALL & CO., Dressmakers, Milliners,  
etc., 29, Queen's Road.

C. CLARK, Photographer.

4, Ice House Street.

ROYAL AERATED WATER CO.,  
Ice House Street.

ACHEE & CO., Food Goods Dealers.

12, Queen's Road, 1st Floor.

M. MUMBEYA, Japanese Photographer.

5, Queen's Road Central.

FUJIYAMA & CO., Japanese Curios,  
9, Aguilar Street.

MEE CHEUNG, Photographer.

1, Ice House Road.

CHAN KAI & CO., Ship Chandlery.

33, Connaught Road Central.

WEISMANN CAFE, Confectioner.

11, Bencoolen Street.

RITCHIE & CO., Ship Chandlers.

39, Des Voeux Road.

THE PHARMACY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

H. RUTT-NIEE, General Merchants.

5, Aguilar Street.

WASSILAM ASSOMULL, 46, Queen's  
Road, Silks, Embroideries, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2516]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,  
司公美華  
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND  
MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at  
Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD  
opposite Douglas Pier,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1321]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ORGANISED IN 1843.

M. R. GEORGE ECKLEY has been  
appointed AGENCY DIRECTOR of  
the above Company and a Branch Office has  
been opened in the Hongkong Club Annex,  
Ground Floor, Chater Road.  
By Order,

BASIL H. BETTS.

Special Representative for  
Hongkong, China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [1319]

THOMAS P. HALL,

FOR many years Master in the Service of  
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited,  
has the honor to inform the Shipping and  
Mercantile Community that he has this day  
established himself as a  
MAINE SURVEYOR.

OFFICE: 1, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [2316]

NOTICE.

THE HEUNG KONG STEAM-BOAT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, LI WAI TONG, of Victoria, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, Gentleman,  
formerly a Permanent Director of the above  
named Company, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE  
that I no longer hold any Shares in the said  
Company, that I am no longer a Permanent  
Director thereof, and that I have severed all  
connection direct or indirect therewith.  
Dated this 21st day of August, 1903.  
LI WAI TONG.

PO ON STEAM-LAUNCH CO., LTD.  
NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Resigned my position as  
General Manager of the Po On Steam-  
Launch Company, Limited, and have handed  
over all responsibility to the Committee—  
Messrs. Leung Yuen Hin, Leung Yin Tong,  
and Leung Hok Lam.

J. V. DODD.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2482]

PO ON STEAM-LAUNCH CO., LTD.  
NOTICE.

THE Accounts handed over to us by Mr.  
J. V. Dodd, the former General Manager of  
the Po On Steam-Launch Company, Limited,  
on the 31st August, 1903 are satisfactory.

LEUNG HOK LAM.

On behalf of the Company.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2483]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony,  
and until further notice, Mr. J.  
STUART THOMSON will assume Charge of  
this Agency of the above Companies as Acting  
Agent, after the sailing of the O. & O. S.  
"Doris," September 1st, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2470]

NOTICE.

COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE.

ON account of the expiration of the lease the  
business of the above establishment is  
now CLOSED. All Claims to be sent in to the  
undersigned within one month from date.

KWONG SAM YU,  
Connaught House Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2453]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE SPANISH CONSULATE has this  
day been REMOVED to No. 20, DES  
VEUX ROAD, next to P. & O. S. N. Co.

A. B. MARTY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2463]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned has this  
day been REMOVED to No. 20, DES  
VEUX ROAD, next to P. & O. S. N. Co.

A. B. MARTY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2463]

WHAT FINE CAN YOU DRINK THAN

**JOHN JAMESON**  
ANDSONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED"—VERY OLD  
BLACK-BOTTLE

**WHISKEY.**

Please see you got it with

Metal { **BLUE**—One Star.  
Capsules { **PINK**—Two Stars.  
GOLD—Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS  
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

[59-1]

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong 3rd October, 1903.

[157]

**CHEONG SHING.**  
GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN  
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,  
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY  
WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND  
PONGEE SILK.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & Co.).

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [2308]

THE  
**ROBINSON PIANO  
COMPANY, LIMITED**

**NOTE.**

**ENTIRELY  
NEW STOCK**

**TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH:  
SPECIALY AND MOST CAREFULLY  
CHOSEN,**

**DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,**

BY OUR

**MR. ROBINSON**

**NOW IN EUROPE.**

**GREAT  
REDUCTIONS**

**IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS  
AND MUSICAL GOODS.**

**A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL  
LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY  
CHEAP.**

**CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.  
ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST  
COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY  
ANSWERED.**

**THE APOLLO  
PIANO-PLAYER**

**RECITALS DAILY**

**PRICE FROM \$150 UP.**

**PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.**

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has  
given another great testimonial to the Apollo  
Piano-player. She was so delighted with the  
instrument that was purchased by her last year  
that this second testimonial is even stronger  
than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never has  
given her the slightest trouble and that the new  
concert grand is one of the most wonderful and  
perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2484]

**Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture**

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND  
RESTORE

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from  
all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scorbutic, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood  
Disorders, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it  
is a power-failing and purgative Cure.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Sore Eyes.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swelling.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter from what-  
ever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and war-  
ranted free from anything injurious to the most deli-  
cate constitution, it is recommended to those who solicit  
advice to give it a trial to test its value.

Mr. Stephen Morgan writes: "I have suffered since  
1886 with a varicose ulcerated leg, and have been under  
five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but at one they suggested that I should have my leg cut off, and at the other that I should have the veins lanced and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore, to find myself now cured by Clarke's Mixtures. The Blood  
Mixture and the "Clarke's" Medicine are the best  
things I have. I have a family of eight children. My  
leg measured 18 in. round about 15 in. the other, and part of my work I have done on my knees. The mat-  
ter coming from my leg was as black as soot, but it is  
now completely healed up, and I am out of agony, a  
thing not known to me for the past eight years.  
must say I think myself lucky indeed on account  
of this wonderful Cure."

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of good.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture" July, 1892,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect,

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off.

I have seen pounds in other remedies, but they  
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer  
any question, and afflicted brothers and sisters can  
say my leg for themselves. You can make any use of the  
medicine for the sake of

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.					
Sept. 3. AVA MARU, Japanese str., 3,012 N. Trent, Shanghai 31st August, General.— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.					
Sept. 3. ELTA NOSSACK, German str., 1,161, H. Brün, Shanghai 30th Aug., General.— BOEVER & CO.					
Sept. 3. PATROL, British str., 1,229, R. H. Dunmel, Singapore 7th Sept., Telegraph Cable.—E. F. & A. TEL Co.					
Sept. 3. PRONTO, Norwegian str., 807, Seeburg, Nowchawang 29th August, General.—E. A. TRADING CO.					
Sept. 3. RAJABURI, German str., 1,184, G. Woojin, Bangkok 29th August, Rice.— BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.					
Sept. 4. CHOYBANG, British str., 1,424, W. Lambie, Shanghai 30th Aug., and Swatow 3rd Sept., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.					
Sept. 4. DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 846, T. W. Grove, Tamshui, Amoy and Swatow 3rd Sept., General.—OSAKA SHOKAI KAISHA.					
Sept. 4. HIKKAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,302, S. Fujii, Katsuhinom 29th Aug., Genl.— M. B. KAISHA.					
Sept. 4. HORSENG, British str., 1,350, J. M. Hay, Samarang 26th Aug., Sugar.—JAR- DINE, MATHESON & CO.					
Sept. 4. HUKOR, British str., 1,983, Wm. Welsh, Moj 29th Aug., Coats, M. B. KAISHA.					
Sept. 4. KURIBANT, British str., 1,435, A. M. Harg, Manila 1st Sept., Ballast.—DODWELL & CO. LTD.					
Sept. 4. MERCEDES, British str., 3,000, J. S. McGregor, Wellington 5th August, Coal.— N. V. VAL STORES.					
Sept. 4. RONILLA MARU, Japanese str., 2,399, Bishop, Manila 2nd September, General.— TOY, KIEN KAISHA.					
Sept. 4. SIBERIA, Amer. str., 5,655, J. Tremaine Smith, San Francisco 8th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S. CO.					
Sept. 4. TIENTHIN, British str., 2,550, H. W. Kenrick, Kobe via Moji 30th August, General.—P. & O. S. N. CO.					
CLEARANCES AT THE HONGKONG MASTER'S OFFICE. 4th September.					
AVA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore. Chowai, German str., for Bangkok. Loempang, British str., for Manila. Makura Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow. Taweng, British str., for Swatow. Wichang, British str., for Coban.					
DEPARTURES. 4th September.					
CHINKIAN, British str., for Canton. CHOWAI, German str., for Bangkok. JAPONE, German str., for Amoy. HONGMEI, British str., for Amoy. ICHANG, British str., for Ningpo. LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila. MAIDZUO MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy. MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., for Hoihow. PUNDIT, British str., for Yokohama. SUMNER, U.S. transport, for Manila. TAISAN, British str., for Shanghai. WECHANG, British str., for Coban.					
VESSELS IN DOCK. 4th September.					
ABYDROEN DOCKS.—Wosang. KOWLOON DOCKS.—Pembrokeeshire, Hygeia, Hyglo, Maidstone Maru, Olympia, Hollandia. COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Changsha, Hien Wan.					
SHIPPING REPORTS.					
The Norwegian steamer <i>Udland</i> reports having spoken on the 31st Aug. The American 4-m. barque <i>KLT</i> 20 miles east of Tsurabon, from Shanghai to Hongkong. All well.					
The British steamer <i>Chayang</i> , from Shanghai and Swatow 3rd Sept., had fresh to moderate S.E. winds and clear weather to Tungyeng; thence to Swatow light variable winds and dull, overcast weather. From Swatow to port light easterly winds, overcast and heavy rain squalls.					
VESSELS ON THE BERTH INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.					
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.					
THE Company's Steamship "KUMSAM."					
Captain Buller, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 5th inst., at NOON. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2452]					
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOIS—POSTE FRANCAISE.					
NOTICE.					
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSELLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.					
ON TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SALAZIE," Captain Negre, will leave this Port for MARSELLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.					
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.					
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on Monday, the 7th Sept. mber. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.					
For further particulars, apply at the Com- pany's Office.					
6. DR CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2]					
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.					
S.S. "WING CHAI." Captain Samuel Bell Smith.					
DEPARTURES from Hongkong on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao (week days) at about 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 P.M. FARE.—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$3. 2nd Class \$1.50. Return Ticket \$2.50. 3rd Class \$1. Steerage 50 cents.					
On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket, including Cabin and Dinner, either on board or at Macao Hotel \$4.					
Wharf—Opposite Central Market. The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday in Summer.					
MING ON & CO. 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2112]					
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.					
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOE FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. W. Cooke	P. & O. S. N. Co.	12th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	W. Hayward	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
LIVERPOOL	PINGREY	Brit. str.	C. Warrall	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	22nd inst.
MARNEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	JASON	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	23rd October.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	SALAZIE	Brit. str.	Negre	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	8th inst. at 1 P.M.
KINTUCK	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	15th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	JAU	Brit. str.	H. Peterson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	16th inst. D'light
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	W. Bainbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	29th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	H. Foyous	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	3rd Oct. Daylight
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PAE LING	Brit. str.	Mayor	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	13th October.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PAR	Brit. str.	von Dolchen	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	27th October.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Filler	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	16th inst. at Noon.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Schulke	MELCHERS & CO.	23rd inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Bredmoe	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINE	20th October.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Craiglisto	SANDBER, WIELER & CO.	3rd November.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Dodwell & CO. LTD.	19th inst. P.M.	
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	H. Pybus	SHIWAH, TOME & CO.	About 7th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	E. Beetham	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. C.	30th inst. at Noon.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	W. Thompson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. C.	23rd inst. at Noon.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	T. Moore	SHIWAH, TOME & CO.	7th October.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	R. Craven	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	8th inst. at 4 P.M.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	E. W. Harwell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd inst. 4 P.M.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Gibson	GIBSON, LIVINGSTON & CO.	13th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	23rd inst. at Noon.	
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	D. C. Gregor	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 6th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	T. Harrison	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	12th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	K. Kori	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	15th inst. at Noon.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	J. B. MacMillan	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd Oct. at Noon.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	A. E. Moses	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	11th inst. Daylight.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Vernon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 6th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	S. de B. Lockyer	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	7th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	T. W. Groves	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 12th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Tomorrow.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	K. Akashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	9th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Quail	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	13th inst.
MARNEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	YAHWEH	Brit. str.	Gibson	Douglas Lapeak & CO.</	

## OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 5th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 17th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAN"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 26th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 27th October.

## HOMEBWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
LIVERPOOL	"PINGSEY"	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.
LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 23rd October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, &c.	"CALCHAS"	On 2nd October.
all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.
The ss. "DEUCALION" has arrived, and leaves for Nagasaki on Friday.		
The ss. "AGAMEMNON" left Singapore on the 31st ult., and is due here on the 5th inst.		

The ss. "TELEMACHUS" from Tacoma left Moji on the 1st inst. for Hongkong direct.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2d September, 1903.

[10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY, SAMARANG and SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th September.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"YOCHOW"	On 7th September.
MANILA	"CHANGCHOW"	On 7th September.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.
U. K. COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th September.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.	"CHINGTU"	On 12th September.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903.

[11-12]

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	LEAVING	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	SATURDAY, 6th September.	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	FRIDAY, 11th September.	
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	WEDNESDAY, 9th September.	
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	SUNDAY, 13th September.	

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water front premises at Manaoi to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamer for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and other information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
MANILA  
LINE.REGULAR SERVICE  
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND  
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date.
"ROHILLA MARU" .....	E. P. Bishop .....	3869	Tuesday, 8th September, at NOON.
"ROSETTA MARU" .....	H. S. Smith .....	3876	Tuesday, 15th September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 3d September, 1903.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager [178]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE and BOMBAY

YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, HAI, MOJI and KOBE

LONDON, &amp;c.

SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, VIA SUMATRA, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES

Taking Cargo for Marseilles and London, via Singapore. Calling at Penang if sufficient

indemnity offered.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HENWETT,  
Superintendent [1]REGULAR  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,  
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE  
PORTS.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,  
1896. About"MOGUL" ..... 12th Sep. |"BAEMAR" ..... 12th Sep. |"SATSUMA" ..... 23rd Sep. |"SHIMOSA" ..... 10th Oct. |"KURDISTAN" ..... 24th Oct. |"RICHMOND CASTLE" ..... 7th Nov. |

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [125]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL &amp; CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [17]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ZIETEN."

OF THE NORDEUTSCHE LLoyD,

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, Today, the 1st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 8th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NORDEUTSCHE LLoyD.

MELCHIES &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain MAGAZINI, will be despatched as above

on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DEUCALION."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2d September, 1903. [10-12]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NORDKYN."

Captain W. Ellis, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Ton Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Australian, with the French Mail of the 7th ult., left Saigon on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on Sunday, the 6th inst., at daylight. This Postlet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th July.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

## FOR PER DATE

FOR	PER	DATE
Nagasaki, Kobo, Yokohama, Victoria & Seattle	Deceution	Saturday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila		Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Canton		Saturday, 5th, 9.30 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Amyo		Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao		Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Ski Wi Yu		Saturday, 5th, 11.15 P.M.
Kunghuk and Sambui		Saturday, 5th, 12.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong		Saturday, 5th, 12.00 P.M.
Swatow		Saturday, 5th, 12.00 P.M.
Namao		Saturday, 5th, 12.00 P.M.
Macao		Saturday, 5th, 12.00 P.M.
Amoy, Samarang and Sourabaya		Saturday, 5th, 12.00 P.M.
Moj		Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang		Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai		Tuesday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.

EVE, P.M., &c., India via Tuficorin  
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra  
Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes  
in time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the  
time fixed for departure of the mail.  
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Singapore, Sourabaya and Sa-awang  
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island,  
Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,  
Sydney and Melbourne  
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria,  
B.C. & Seattle  
Tientsin  
Macao  
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria,  
B.C., and Tamsui  
Singapore, Penang and Bombay  
Manila

EVE, &c., India via Tuficorin  
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra  
Postage 10 cents.)  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the  
time fixed for departure of the mail.  
Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes  
in time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.)

Yokohama and Kobe

TO-DAY.

Sale, Postage Stamps, Sales Rooms, Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough, 3 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

4th September.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/10<sup>1</sup>  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/10<sup>1</sup>  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ..... 1/10<sup>1</sup>  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/10<sup>1</sup>  
Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11<sup>1</sup>  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/11<sup>1</sup>

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 238  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 241

ON GERMANY.—

On demand ..... 193

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 46  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 46<sup>1</sup>

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 141<sup>1</sup>  
Bank, on demand ..... 141<sup>1</sup>

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 141<sup>1</sup>  
Bank, on demand ..... 141<sup>1</sup>

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight ..... 72<sup>1</sup>  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73<sup>1</sup>

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand ..... 92

ON MANILA.—

On demand ..... Nominal

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... Nominal

ON BATANIA.—

On demand ..... 114

ON HAITHONG.—

On demand ..... 2 p.c. pm

ON SAOON.—

On demand ..... 13 p.c.p.m.

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand ..... 624

1% LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... \$16.20

2% SILVER, per oz. ..... 26<sup>1</sup>

OPIUM.

4th September.

Quotations are:— Allow 10% net to 1 catty.  
Malwa New ..... \$800 to — per picul  
Malwa Old ..... \$1000 to — " "  
Malwa Older ..... \$1000 to — "  
Malwa V. Old ..... \$1000 to — "

Persian fine quality ..... \$800 to — "

Persian extra fine ..... \$820 to — "

Fata New ..... \$1100 to — per chest.

Fata Old ..... \$1105 to — "

Bunras New ..... \$1100 to — "

Bunras Old ..... — to — "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Australie* left Saigon on the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m., for this port, and is due here to-morrow.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Catherine Apia*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., p.m.

The Indo-China steamer *Nansang* left Calcutta for this port, via the Straits, on the 29th ult., and may be expected here on the 14th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 3rd inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. to-day.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & C. steamer *Coptic* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 18th ult.

The U.K.K. steamer *America Maru* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 28th ult.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The C.N. steamer *Sundstrand* left Manila for this port, and is due here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kobayashi Maru* arrived at Nagasaki on the 1st inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The O.S.S. steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapor on the 31st ult., and is due here to-day, p.m.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kobayashi Maru* (Home Line) left Nagasaki on the 1st inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kobayashi Maru* (Home Line) left Nagasaki on the 2nd inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 4th September.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE PRICE.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	10/- div. at 1/8 = \$18.00 per share for 1st half year ended 30/6/1903	\$6321, sellers. London £63.10.
National Bank of China, Ltd. & Co. Founder's Shares	26,010	\$10	\$8	3/4 per share	\$68.
14,443 1/2	\$10	25	25	3/4 at 1/7 1/2 = \$1.900	\$28.
750 firms	21	21	21	None	\$10.
MARINE INSURANCE.	10,000	\$250	\$100	60 p. c. for 1901 for 1901 buyers.	
Union Ins. Society, Ltd. & Co. Ltd.	24,000	\$25.33	\$25	10/- per cent. for 1901 buyers.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.				Int. of 4 p.c. = \$1 at 1/8 =	
				exchange 2/21 =	
				Tls. 250 for 1902	
HONGKONG INS. CO., LTD.	5,000	\$100	\$25	10/- per cent. for 1901	\$225, sellers.
Yangtze Ins. Assn., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$60	12/- per cent. for 1901	\$185, sellers.
China Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$60	14/- for 1901	\$181, sales & buyers.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$25	6 per cent. for 1901	\$1, buyer.
Fire Insurance.	8,000	\$250	\$50	22/- for 1901	\$325, sellers.
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$60	5/- per cent. for 1901	\$363, sales & sellers.
SHIPPING.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1.50 for half year ended 30/6/1903	\$341, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	5 per cent. for 1902 at 1/8 =	\$32, sellers.
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	10 p. c. for 1900	\$20, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	6 per cent. for year ending 30/6/1902	\$38, sellers.
Star Ferry Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	\$5	12/- per cent. for year ending 30/4/03	\$27, sellers.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	Int. div. of £1 per share on account of 1902	\$17, sellers.
REFINERIES.	20,000	\$100	\$100	Fin. of 7 p.c. making in all 12 p.c. for 1901	\$83.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	Fin. of 7 p.c. for 1901	\$10, sellers.
LUXON Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.					
MINING.	60,000	\$11	\$11	None	\$1.65, buyers.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$1	\$1	Fin. div. of Fe. 30 p.s. on account of 1902	30cts.
Academy Fru. des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fe. 250	Fe. 250	30cts. half year end 30/6/1902	\$300, sellers.
Jobebi Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	\$5	5/- per cent. half year end 31/7/94 (coupon)	50 cent, sellers.
Bauk Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	\$1	\$1	1/- p. share = 45 cts.	\$61, sellers.
DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.	50,000	\$50	\$50	12/- p. c. for half year ending 30/6/1903	\$234.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	1/- per cent. for 1903	\$80, ex div. buyers.
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$62	\$62	2/- for 1902	\$374, buyers.
S.C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	5/- per cent. final div.	Tls. 145.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	50,000	\$100	\$100	Interim of \$8 per share for 1902	\$155, sellers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	2.80 per share for 1902	\$35, sales.
West Point B. Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	\$50	1/- per cent. of shares of 1903	\$601.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	12/- p. c. for half year ending 31/12/1902	\$151, sales.
Oriente Hotel Company, Ltd.	7,000	\$50	\$50	8 p. c. for year ending 31/12/02</td	

## RUSSIA AND OTHERS IN THE NORTH.

(Conclusion.)

Dr. Ular goes on to point out that the Manchurian problem offers two opposite aspects according as it is considered from the Japanese point of view or from the Western. Japan not only wants to sell goods in Manchuria, she wants to colonise the country, and this Russia cannot possibly permit. Even before the occupation of Manchuria, Russia had remarked the danger of Japanese immigration into the Amur province, and had taken severe measures (passports of short validity, refusal to authorise the managing of industrial establishments) in order to avoid the presence of a settled Japanese population. She has, recently, applied the same measures to Manchuria, and thus given a death-blow to Japanese emigration. The "open door" in Manchuria is for the Japanese an open door for men, and for the Europeans an open door for goods. It would be very dangerous to confound these two meanings of the word. The present exasperation of Japan against Russia is justified by the total failure of her expansion policy on the Continent. But, in case of a serious conflict, I am afraid that, at least as concerning Manchuria, Russia is very likely to have on her side, at least in secret, the countenance of the Powers. In meeting, the "open-door-for-men" question just now, Japan is late, and a little too bold. She wants, it would seem, simply to reap the fruits of Russia's labour. It would be a free success for Japan, indeed, to conquer and work by an immense immigration movement a country which she would have been absolutely unable to colonise if Russia had not toiled and paid for it for long years past. Russia has spent, in Manchuria, at least sixty millions sterl. and this enormous expense, we must avow, has profited that country much more than Russia—at least, so far. Japan may obtain free immigration into Manchuria by war, but it is impossible, in the present state of things, to allow her the right to claim such a favour of a matter of international justice. If Russia destroyed her East-China railway, if she resuscitated the Hanhuan tyranny and the oppressive system of mandarin government, if she brought back the general misery of unemployed workmen and the impossibility of trade between different towns and districts; if she again fortified Chinese authority, and if Manchuria were again an integral part of China, then Japan might be admitted to show her civilising force; but, then, she would not do so, because the risk would be too great; and even if she were willing, the same European Concert that now inculpates Russia would compel her to abandon her ambitious plans. This Japan ought to consider before adding fuel to the flame of a most dangerous agitation. Neither England, in spite of the Japanese alliance, nor America, in spite of her commercial interests, can easily discuss the open-door question on the same basis as Japan. If they declared their solidarity with Japan on the "evacuation" or immigration point, they would not only prove the insincerity of the Peking negotiations and of the Japanese alliance clauses, but also re-open the awful question of the Eighteen Provinces, a question in which England and America have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Turning to Mongolia, the *Contemporary* writer says:—"The Mongolian question, it is curious to say, is hardly known even to Western diplomats. It does not bring up, indeed, immediate problems of commercial rivalry, nor does it offer any opportunity of causing serious vexation to Russia. It is, however, from the purely political point of view, at least as important as the troublesome Manchurian puzzle. Russia had been practically prepared for her expansion over Mongolia ever since 1898. Mongolia has always been the great road of conquerors to China. The modern great road of conquest, of course, was to be a railway. And this railway question was the starting-point of one of the most gigantic farces ever concocted in history."

We have no space to follow Dr. Ular's description of Russia's policy, by which the Mongols were detached from China and led to look up to Russia for protection, while a Southern tribe was made to play the same rôle as the Hunhases in Manchuria. Finally, on the 19th February, 1901, the Mongols' New Year's Day, the pacific conquest of Mongolia obtained a definitive and festive public ratification. Yet Russia, contrary to what might have been supposed, is not content with her actual success; she wants to have it acknowledged by her unfortunate friend, the Manchu Dynasty, and, implicitly, by her disappointed rivals. The accessory demand which Russia addressed recently to China, together with the two famous conditions concerning Manchuria, are in reality nothing but a demand of ratification of independence of the Mongol Khans, implying, of course, Russian suzerainty.

We quote now the conclusion of Dr. Ular's article. Europe's just fear of a general war is Russia's best weapon, he says. If this war must be avoided—and no European can have any doubt about the disastrous effect of this awful contingency, especially on the fate of the highly civilised commercial nations of the West—if peace is to be maintained above all things, the present Manchu-Mongolian affair will doubtless leave the Western Powers in a somewhat ridiculous position: the anti-Russian, and it must be said, the anti-European popular disposition in Japan is likely to increase; the Chinese internal administration, and, above all, the egoistic and nescient-palious class of cringing mandarins, will more and more recede with Russia's influence at Court, and the commercial Powers will become aware that their methods of economic expansion in China hitherto employed are no longer sufficient. Railway policy

mandarin favour and official negotiations will

more and more prove to be dilatory methods favouring future Russian expansion.

The real enemy of Europe in China is neither the people nor the dynasty, but the mandarin. The mandarin's power is in direct ratio to the ignorance of the people, and in inverse ratio to the people's thirst for Western knowledge and principles. It is likewise in direct ratio to the impotency of the dynasty, and in inverse ratio to the people's confidence in the dynasty's decisions. The mandarin is a parasite, living by the weakness of the surrounding elements. To admit the contact of these elements with the fortifying intellectual weapons of Western civilisation, would be the suicide of the caste. And for this reason nothing is worse for Europe than to let the mandarin class at the cost of Government and people. If the complete dismemberment of China is to be avoided at this moment, the Western Powers cannot, under pain of destroying their future in the Far East, but adopt a policy preparing the people themselves to feel the want of modern civilisation and modern products, and proving to the dynasty that outside of Russian oppression and mandarin corruption there is a way left to salvation. Such a method of self-acting intellectual expansion and political re-elevation is possible. The Manchu-Mongolian quarrel will perhaps oblige our diplomats to make attempts in this direction. I cannot, in this place, make any serious proposals on this quite different subject, but I say firmly that the Manchu-Mongolian question as such should no longer occupy public opinion and the thoughts of statesmen. It is a well-settled question. We are too late in discussing it now. It is a matter of history, and no longer of politics.

## PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER ON THE ISLANDS.

Mr. Dean C. Worcester on his return to San Francisco last month gave an interview to the *Chronicle*, in which he said:—

"Under protest, the cattle plague that has recently killed fully 70 per cent. of all the draft animals in the Philippines, has been effectively stamped out. In the Government laboratories at Manila a serum is being produced and used in inoculating all horned animals on the islands. This serum has been remarkably successful. It has stopped the disease in every case. The making of this serum in the Philippines is a new thing, but the use of it is no novelty. It has been used in South Africa, India, and other places where this cattle plague occurs, and has proved effective, producing immunity from the disease for a period of six or more years. In inoculating with this serum we have lost but 2 per cent. of the animals we have handled, and that is a very small proportion. We have authorised the employment of twenty well-paid veterinary surgeons, each of whom will supervise the work of three or four inoculators. It has been demonstrated that, after being inoculated with this serum, the animal can be given a big injection of blood from a plague-stricken one and not feel the effect. Ordinarily such an injection would mean death. By means of this serum we are practically able to save two years to the agricultural interests of the islands. It requires two years for the effect of such a plague to be obliterated from any ground upon which infected animals have pastured. The result is that the Government has been justified in going ahead immediately to restock the islands with draft animals all of which are properly inoculated against the disease. We have purchasing agents out in the Yangtze valley, in China, and Hongkong, and elsewhere, buying water-buffalo. One British contractor, who furnished a bond of \$5,000 to supply us with a large number of animal properly inoculated, forfeited his bond, rather than try to fulfil his contract. He was losing 37 per cent. of the caribao by inoculation. Other owners of these cattle requested that our experts sent over to inoculate with our serum. Agents from distance have come to inspect our methods and learn the reason for the low death-rate in our administration of the plague vaccine."

"We showed the natives at once that we did not intend to divert the money. All the money raised by the land-tax goes into local government expenses in the provinces and the towns. The insular government gets none of it. Under the Spanish régime the local taxes went to the provincial capitals and seldom came back in any form, and there was a general impression that the money was practically for the enrichment of officials. It is very important that these people should see what is being done with their money. Hence the local taxes from the land are used in erecting schoolhouses, paying for additional school teachers and other public works. The funds are expended by local councils in the municipalities, corresponding to our American boards of aldermen.

"The six years of warfare and incidental devastation of the country, followed by the cattle plague and its check upon agriculture, has seriously handicapped some of the provinces. But in a number of provinces the land tax is being properly paid. In some instances we have found it advisable to allow the farmers more time, because of poor crops following a long period of agricultural stagnation. With the exception of a very few of the provinces the entire Philippine islands will in normal time be self-supporting for all the requirements of provincial and municipal government, by the collection of the land and other local taxes and the funds derived from customs dues and internal revenue taxes will be available for meeting the running expenses of the insular government and for carrying out extensive public improvements."

## THE CONSULAR SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. W. Holland writes as follows on the recently issued report respecting the Consular Service, as so far as the service in the Far East, especially China, is concerned:—

"As regards our European consular service, there might perhaps be no climatic objections to young men first receiving four or five years' commercial training, and then starting as late as 27 years of age as consular juniors. It is not very clear whether the Committee suggest this course for other than the European service. If it is suggested also for the Siam, China, and Japan services, I fear there would be many objections to such an experiment. In the first place, from the climatic point of view, it would be inadvisable to start a man of 27 as a consular junior to work his way up through all the grades—as he should do to it in his final responsibilities as consul—such rank not to be attained, perhaps, till he was well on in the forties. Few of our consuls in the Far East find that they can continue their work long after 50 years of age, and under the suggested system the country would, therefore, have their services as consuls for little more than six or seven years at most."

"One thing I wish to say is that there cannot be a serious famine in the Philippines islands. The Government has its own supplies, and has stored at Manila for an emergency a very large stock of rice. Any district that might be threatened with famine could be promptly supplied with food, and rice is the Filipino bread. While the Government has no intention to thwart private enterprise, it has found it advisable to lay in this big supply of rice to prevent attempts to corner the rice supply of the islands, and have the poor at a disadvantage, in time of need. This Government supply is not to be used in competition with legitimate

private individuals, but only in case of public need."

"The death-rate in Manila has been cut in two since the Americans first occupied the city and almost in two again. In every tropical community of that kind there is danger of recurrent epidemics of cholera and bubonic plague, but these diseases, when they have occurred, have been kept down wonderfully well. Last year during the cholera epidemic, the death-rate from cholera in Manila was no longer than the death-rate from tuberculosis, an endemic disease in all cities. We succeeded in keeping cholera well confined and prevented its affecting the water-supply of the city. Had it reached the water-supply, one-third of the inhabitants would probably have been stricken, and that would have meant the death of 100,000 persons."

"During the last fiscal year the insular Government, after paying all expenses and expending some \$2,500,000 in gold upon harbours, coastguard vessels and other permanent improvements, still had a cash balance of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, which was the surplus left at the end of the preceding year. The insular Government is conducted almost entirely upon the receipts from import custom duties. There is a small income from internal revenue taxes, such as the forestry tax, by which the Government sells timber on the stamp. The receipts from the import tax on foreign goods, however, practically runs the insular government, and furnishes the means for general insular improvements. The Government has made sweeping reductions in the Spanish custom duties on rice, wheat, flour, canned goods, kerosene, and other necessities of the common people. Under the Spanish customs law the rich were favoured with comparatively low duties for their luxuries, while the poor were made to pay heavily for common necessities. The burden is now far more evenly distributed.

"The municipalities and the provinces in the Philippines are run on revenues raised by the land and other local taxes. There never had been a land-tax in the Philippines until the Americans established it. Many men of experience in the islands declared emphatically that the establishment of a land-tax would certainly precipitate a general insurrection. But we had very little trouble. The Philippines are primarily an agricultural country. The people are dependent almost entirely upon the products of the soil. A land-tax was the most natural means of raising public revenues for local improvements and provincial and municipal government expenses.

"We showed the natives at once that we did not intend to divert the money. All the money raised by the land-tax goes into local government expenses in the provinces and the towns. The insular government gets none of it. Under the Spanish régime the local taxes went to the provincial capitals and seldom came back in any form, and there was a general impression that the money was practically for the enrichment of officials. It is very important that these people should see what is being done with their money. Hence the local taxes from the land are used in erecting schoolhouses, paying for additional school teachers and other public works. The funds are expended by local councils in the municipalities, corresponding to our American boards of aldermen.

"The six years of warfare and incidental devastation of the country, followed by the cattle plague and its check upon agriculture, has seriously handicapped some of the provinces. But in a number of provinces the land tax is being properly paid. In some instances we have found it advisable to allow the farmers more time, because of poor crops following a long period of agricultural stagnation. With the exception of a very few of the provinces the entire Philippine islands will in normal time be self-supporting for all the requirements of provincial and municipal government, by the collection of the land and other local taxes and the funds derived from customs dues and internal revenue taxes will be available for meeting the running expenses of the insular government and for carrying out extensive public improvements."

## THE CONSULAR SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. W. Holland writes as follows on the recently issued report respecting the Consular Service, as so far as the service in the Far East, especially China, is concerned:—

"As regards our European consular service, there might perhaps be no climatic objections to young men first receiving four or five years' commercial training, and then starting as late as 27 years of age as consular juniors. It is not very clear whether the Committee suggest this course for other than the European service. If it is suggested also for the Siam, China, and Japan services, I fear there would be many objections to such an experiment. In the first place, from the climatic point of view, it would be inadvisable to start a man of 27 as a consular junior to work his way up through all the grades—as he should do to it in his final responsibilities as consul—such rank not to be attained, perhaps, till he was well on in the forties. Few of our consuls in the Far East find that they can continue their work long after 50 years of age, and under the suggested system the country would, therefore, have their services as consuls for little more than six or seven years at most."

"One thing I wish to say is that there cannot be a serious famine in the Philippines islands. The Government has its own supplies, and has stored at Manila for an emergency a very large stock of rice. Any district that might be threatened with famine could be promptly supplied with food, and rice is the Filipino bread. While the Government has no intention to thwart private enterprise, it has found it advisable to lay in this big supply of rice to prevent attempts to corner the rice supply of the islands, and have the poor at a disadvantage, in time of need. This Government supply is not to be used in competition with legitimate

regards education, into our consular service.

This, I venture to say, would not do at all, as consular duties require a man to be well educated, and much of the work in dealing with the native officials and with the consular representatives of the other European Powers is of a quasi diplomatic character.

The Government is wise in fixing the limits of age at 18 to 24, and in the matter of training a class of well-educated young men for their future official responsibilities there is room for a little improvement on the system now prevailing in the Far East, but not much. A student interpreter, say at Peking, during his stay there of two years for the purpose of studying Chinese, should be instructed at the same time in the simpler forms of office routine, and should not be sent down to a treaty port as assistant so suddenly ignorant of everything but Chinese that the Consul has to teach him how to copy a simple despatch or report a vessel to the Custom-house. An excellent plan would be that each student at the close of this two years' course at Peking should then be stationed for a year at Shanghai, of which he should spend three months at the Supreme Court, three at the Mixed Court, three at the shipping office, and three in the Land Office. He would then be a really useful assistant with some general knowledge on most points that are likely to come before a consul.

But the important point which must not be overlooked is that a British Consul nowadays should possess knowledge of something more than official routine. In these days of fierce competition, when our very existence as a leading trading nation is at stake, it is not enough for a consul to sit down and write a dry, dusty report—compiled not from his own knowledge or records, but from the Chinese Customs returns, which are lent to him as a favour—which he may, as I have seen done by a senior consul, make some ridiculously unpractical suggestions. A consul

would take far more interest in his trade report and write a much more useful one if he had some practical knowledge of his subject. The question of the compiling of these trade reports from the Customs returns, which are lent as a special favour, is perhaps somewhat beside the mark, but it is interesting to reflect on the utter confusion as regards trade reports that would prevail in the consular ranks if the head of the Chinese Customs were other than a Britisher, as is the case at present. There are several Powers that would give anything to oust Sir Robert Hart from his post and instal one of their own nationality, and in such a case what assistance would our consuls get towards their trade reports? There is room for reform here, and it is needed right quickly.

To return to the commercial knowledge needed by a consular officer, how is this to be attained without interfering with his general education and age of admission into the service? I venture to think that the desired result would be attained by trying the plan I have already suggested. Taking the average age of entering the service as about 20, a junior on his first furlough comes home at about 25 with some knowledge of official matters. He would have assisted to compile the returns for his senior's trade report, and would thus gain some slight knowledge of commercial matters. I suggest that at the end of his furlough, just before returning to his duties in China, he should pass six months as the guest of the principal provincial chambers of commerce, during which time he should busy himself in gaining an insight into commercial methods and requirements and giving addresses to the chambers and interviewing the leading firms, imparting as much knowledge and information as he possesses on native ways and requirements. This being manifestly for the benefit of British trade, there should be no difficulty in arranging with the Foreign Office about the extra leave and with the chambers about the expenses of the consular officer's trip and sojourn as their guest. At each successive furlough he will have gained much valuable knowledge, commercial as well as official, and if the system suggested were well carried out, by the time he might expect an appointment as acting consul he would really be in a position to push the interests of his countrymen in England as well as in China, and be on even terms with his colleagues the pushing consuls of America, Japan, and Germany, which, I venture to say, the average British consul at present is not.

In fact, the question should now be regarded from a very much broader point of view than has hitherto been customary. Taking our finely organised consular service in China, consisting of some eighty well-educated men of all grades and ages, I fear it has become the custom to regard this service as mainly devoted to the interests of the missionaries and the few British merchants in China. Why should this be so? Human nature being what it is, it stands to reason that the merchants already established in the country do not want any more competitors, whether fellow-countrymen or not, and would not willingly assist any scheme by which others than them would gain. But if it is considered that China is a country composed of eighteen provinces (excluding Manchuria), some of which are as large and populous as France, it must be admitted that there is ample room for all, and it is a most important matter that this enormous potential market should be opened up, and all possible knowledge of its requirements and possibilities conveyed to our merchants in England. And this can be done by improving our already excellent consular service in some such way as I have ventured to suggest.

## LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. B. B. Care of Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [230]

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Times New York correspondent writes:—The crucial passages in Mr. Whitelaw Reid's recent address to the Yale Law School relate to the Monroe Doctrine, a subject of perennial interest to Europe as to America. One reason why the interest is so acute, and is permanent, is the uncertainty of the doctrine. It varies from time to time. The doctrine stated by President Monroe in his message to Congress in 1823 was one thing. It was adopted to a particular set of circumstances which have, at least in part, ceased to exist. Inspired perhaps by Canning, it was not, even in its original, authentic form, accepted as a whole by Great Britain, and it was never accepted at all by any other Power. It answered its purpose for the time; then it lay dormant, or in abeyance for a long period, a pious opinion or a counsel of perfection.

This country passed through more than one crisis to which it might have seemed applicable, without invoking its aid. I do not know anything in the history of the Monroe Doctrine more remarkable than its power of suspended animation. If there ever were a moment when its assertion might have seemed useful and indeed inevitable, it was in 1860 when we turned the French out of Mexico. But Mr. Seward's despatch, in which he stated the view and the purpose of the United States to relieve Mexico from the intrusion of Napoleon III., contained no reference to the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Reid, occupied with other branches of the subject, says nothing of this incident, which, nevertheless, reinforces his argument.

Then came a period, not yet ended of confusion, of conflicting versions, of policies based first on one, then on another, theory, of efforts to extend and to restrict it; of serious attempts by persons and bodies in authority to define the doctrine, no one of which commanded universal assent. Half-a-dozen resolutions were offered in the Senate, each restating it in a different form. None of them were adopted. Individual Senators, Mr. Lodge very conspicuously, presented individual versions. Some of the most eminent jurists in the country tried their hands at it. Mr. Phelps, late Minister to England, was one of them, and propounded a view which was, to say the least, rational and conservative, and was rejected for that reason by the more belligerent party, of whom Mr. Lodge was then whatever he may be now, an example. Mr. Cleveland appealed to Monroe when he sent his Venezuela message to Congress, and undertook to draw, of his own motion and authority, the boundary line between a British colony and a foreign State—appointing to that end an American Commission, and threatening to expel the British from any territory assigned by his Commission to Venezuela. And yet even Mr. Cleveland was thought by the extremists to have polluted the purity of the true faith, for he conceded the right of Venezuela to surround territory to Great Britain by amicable agreement. The extremists protested that not even by amicable agreement could any foot of American or South American soil be alienated as to pass into the possession of an European Power. To Cuba the doctrine was never applicable, because Monroe expressly declared that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." We made way upon Spain on other grounds, and for reasons sufficient to us.

But the tumult of those days naturally provoked discussion of the doctrine, and a little later provoked the memorable declaration of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, not then President, at Buffalo, the high-water mark of the rising tide of what was still called Monroism. It would have startled Monroe, and startled his Secretary of State, Mr. John Quincy Adams, probably the true author of the policy and of the Message. But Mr. Roosevelt, sobered and enlightened by the immense responsibilities of the Presidency, restated his convictions in Messages to Congress and otherwise, in a more moderate form. I refer to Buffalo only as a stage in the development of the doctrine. Still, even Mr. Roosevelt's messages are not the last word on this momentous subject. Till Mr. Reid spoke at New Haven, the latest, though certainly not the final, word was uttered on the Pacific Coast, where twice over the President announced that the United States were to be dominant over the Pacific Ocean. Berlin set up a shriek of horror. "Does he mean to make the Pacific an American lake?" The President meant, of course, no such thing, but it is entirely characteristic of the present fluid condition of the whole subject that German publicists, among the most excitable of men, should have supposed, or have thought proper to say, that the President was extending the Monroe Doctrine all over that almost limitless sea.

Amid all these complications and contradictions Mr. Reid, ignoring most of them, steers an adroit course. The very existence of them is the best justification of his attempt, and there is perhaps no more adroit form of dialectics than that which consists in not appearing to be aware of the obvious. Mr. Reid is content, first of all, to generalise, and to generalise with discreetness. Then he takes up and lays before his New Haven audience the two most sharply dissentient forms of the doctrine. Finally, he considers what novelly the immediate future is likely to offer us, and how the ever-multiplying perplexities of the case are to be met. To do that, and to do it lucidly, with equal force and good sense, is to perform a high public service; the higher because Mr. Reid is, for the moment, so far out of public life that he holds no official position. It takes courage to do this. The Monroe doctrine has become interwoven with American conception of international law and policy. It is an American doctrine, and the American who ventures to enquire whether they may more wisely resist or acquiesce in a policy supported by the

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1900.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
19, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store,  
Established over 20 years. Importers and  
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-  
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade  
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road  
Central.

## JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HELMANS  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and London.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

M. MU MEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and sets of Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE  
Printed by Englishmen.  
STOREKEEPERS

BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

RISCHACK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers  
Commission Agents and General  
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for  
Shipowners Composition ("Gey-  
hound Brand") and Blundells  
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

## WATCHMAKERS

BROZ & CO.,  
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates.

## CARTRIDGES

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-  
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULZETZ, AMBERLIE  
and KYNOCK'S SPORTING  
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,  
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in  
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 350. AIR GUNS and  
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1]

## VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS  
Coloured, Write-Away Cards, &c.  
For Sale at GRACA & CO.'S Stall at  
HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

Also  
Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial  
POSTAGE STAMPS  
in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII  
Albums. Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [201]

## TO LET.

TO BE LET AT THE PEAK.  
A UNFURNISHED HOUSE, with  
Two Reception-Rooms and Four Bed-  
rooms.  
Apply to—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS,  
17, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [246]

## TO LET.

26, WYNDHAM STREET. Six-  
Roofed House.  
Apply to—

C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arbutneth Road.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [245]

## TO LET.

NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD.  
Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
GODOWN, NO. 32c, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—  
COMPRADORES DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yenan Kaihia.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [245]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"  
MAGAZINE GAP.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH PROCURATION.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [73]

## TO LET.

NO. 13, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [237]

## TO LET.

NO. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.  
No. 24, CAINE ROAD.  
And others to suit various requirements.  
S. A. SETH,  
Land and Estate Broker.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [188]

## TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

COOMBE MAGAZINE GAP  
Available from 1st April.  
Apply to—  
Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [64]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

"EIRNSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND  
E ROAD  
Apply to—  
DEACON & HASTINGS,  
10, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [76]

## TO LET.

ROOMS on the TOP FLOOR of Misses  
A. S. WATSON & CO.'S NEW  
PREMISES to let from early next year.  
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK).  
Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class con-  
dition.

One GODOWN, No. 2, MATHESON  
STREET (Wanchai).  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [245]

## TO LET.

ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite  
the Banks.  
Apply—  
H. C.  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [202]

## TO LET.

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS  
GODOWN at West Point.  
Apply to—  
"GODOWN,"  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719]

## TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95  
and 96, PRAYA EAST.  
Apply to—  
H. N. MODY,  
Victori Buildings.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL; suitable for Office.  
Apply to—  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]

## TO LET.

WING CHEONG,  
35, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1881]

## TO LET.

With Immediate Possession,  
"DURISDEER," MAGAZINE GAP.  
Furnished.  
Apply to—  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
8, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2442]

## TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS,  
very suitable for Dry Goods.  
Apply to—  
W. LYSAUGHT,  
152, Wan Chai Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1153]

## TO LET.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE,  
CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground,  
No. 2, RIPPON TERRACE (in FLATS).  
GODOWN at BOURNEVILLE (PRAYA  
EAST).  
HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL, ROAD.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [71]

## TO LET AT THE PEAK.

"STOKES' BUNGALOW EAST."  
Furnished.  
Apply to—  
N. MUMFORD,  
1, Prince's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2471]

## TO LET.

COMMODIOUS New Buildings in  
SEYMORE ROAD, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7.  
Suitable for European Families. Terms  
Moderate.  
Apply to—  
WING CHEONG,  
35, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [2295]

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE  
POSSESSION.

ONE SUITE of ROOMS in the Ground  
Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex,  
suitable for Office.  
Apply to the undersigned.  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [1757]

## TO LET.

NO. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-  
storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or  
Oats.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1983]

## TO LET.

NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD.  
Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
GODOWN, NO. 32c, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—  
COMPRADORES DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yenan Kaihia.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [245]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"  
MAGAZINE GAP.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH PROCURATION.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [73]

## TO LET.

MRS. GILLANDERS,  
"GLENWOOD,"  
21, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"TANG YUEN"  
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.  
SUMMER RATES. European Super-  
vision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.  
Apply—  
MANAGERESS,  
Macdonnell Road

FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681]

## M. MATTIAZI.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Entrance by Zealand Street),  
Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Booksellers.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1987]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,  
"GLENWOOD,"  
21, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED  
ROOMS, with Servants.  
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [64]

## INSURANCES

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA,  
INCORPORATED 1851.  
Cash Security ... 265,719  
Total Losses Paid ... 23,763,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [141]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

## ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Company  
are prepared to accept First-class Foreign  
and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current  
Rates.

HONGKONG & CO.

## TO LET

HONGKONG & CO.